

PLATE XXVIII.

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES OF CETONIIDÆ, FROM AUSTRALIA, ASIA, AND THE ASIATIC ISLANDS.

GENUS SCHIZORHINA, *Kirby* (Linn. Trans. vol. 14, p. 570).

This genus is arranged by Mr. MacLeay as the head of the group which he names *Cetoninus*, and is regarded as approximating to *Lomaptera*, especially by means of *Sch. Brownii*, K, which presents vestiges of the lobate thorax of that genus. The following are Mr. MacLeay's divisions of the genus.

A. Elytra broader at the base.

1. *Brunonia*, M'L. Mesosternum produced, narrow, flat; elytra spinose at the apex. Type, *S. Brownii*, K.
2. *Phillipsiæ*, M'L. Mesosternum broad, flat, lanciform; elytra with subsinuated sides and spinose at apex. Type *S. Phillipsii*, Schreibers.

B. Elytra not broader at the base.

3. *Integræ*, M'L. Mesosternum short, flat; clypeus rather entire; elytra with sinuated sides, and no spines at apex. Type, *S. frontalis*, Don.
4. *Gymnopleuræ*, M'L. Mesosternum produced, flat; clypeus emarginate; elytra with sinuated sides, and no spines at the apex. Type, *S. punctata*, Don.
5. *Insulares*, M'L. Mesosternum produced, narrow, cylindrical; clypeus emarginate; elytra spinous at apex, and with parallel sides. Type, *S. cyanea*, Oliv.

The last section receives its name *Insulares*, because the species "are in general natives of Madagascar, or of the islands adjacent to New Holland." The typical species is, however, a native of tropical Western Africa*. The species of which this last section is composed in their peculiar colours, and various other particulars, "show us how we may pass to" the genus *Coryphe*, M'L.; *Gnathocera*, G. and P.

Schizorhina obliquata, W. (Plate 28, fig. 1).—Supra late aurantia, pronoto maculis duabus lateralibus alterisque duabus magnis obliquis irregularibus, in medio connexis, nigris; elytris sutura, humeris, maculis duabus parvis ad basin suturæ, fascia obliqua pauce medium singuli maculaque sub-apicali uigris vel piceo-nigris, podice flavo, medio castaneo, punctis 4 nigris; corpore subtus antecuiis pedibusque rufo-brunneis, mesosterno abdomineque in medio flavo.

Obs. Mesosternum (fig. 1 *a*, 1 *b*.) vix. porrectum, fere rotundatum ♀. Long. corp. lin. 7. Inhabits New Holland. In the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope.

Note. This species is most nearly related to *Sch. punctata*, but differs from it in the form of the prothorax, of which the hinder angles are rounded off, the more exposed epimera, the less sinuated elytra, differently-formed mesosternum, &c.

Schizorhina Bestii, Parry, MSS. (Plate 28, fig. 2).—Nigra, capite punctis 3 minutis fulvis, medio bilobo, prothorace marginibus lateralibus et antico flavis, maculis duabus nigris, elytris viridanis sutura margineque tenui, macula triangulari humerali, macula quadrata discoidali, fasciæque lata subapicali nigris; pygidio nigro maculis duabus flavis, abdomine infra guttis fulvis mediis duplici serie ordinatis punctisque lateralibus flavis. ♀.

Obs. Mesosternum paullo porrectum latum (fig. 2 *b*, 2 *c*.) fig. 2 *a*, maxilla. Long. corp. lin. 12. Inhabits Norfolk Island. Captain Best, Mus. D. Parry. Allied to *Sch. frontalis*.

* See p. 71, note †, as to the true locality of the species.

GENUS MACRONOTA, *Wiedemann.*

This genus is at once distinguished by the posteriorly lobed prothorax, which does not however conceal the scutellum, which is the case both in Lomaptera and Gymnetis. The suture of the elytra and the centre of the prothorax are also generally deeply impressed, and the clypeus is commonly deeply emarginate. There is considerable diversity in the different species still retained in the genus; thus the males in *M. smaragdina* have curved anterior tibiæ externally destitute of teeth, and in this species the mesosternum is very much porrected and curved upwards at the tip. In *M. 3-sulcata*, De. H., closely allied to *M. Diardi*, the mesosternum is very thick and not much porrected. *M. ægregia* has the mesosternum still less porrected, and the fore tibiæ of the males straight and externally 3-dentate. *M. calcarata*, Klug, (*G. Doryscelis*, Dej.) has also the fore tibiæ in both sexes 3-dentate.

Macronota Mearesii, Parry, MSS. (Plate 28, fig. 3.)—Nigro-ænea, nitida, elytris nigris, capite parum emarginato, vertice utriusque macula sericea, prothorace in medio valde sulcato, lateribus plagaque magna mediana punctata scutelloque sericeis; elytris maculis 10, (duabus in medio elytrorum versus suturam majoribus et striatis) sericeis, sericie albidio-virescenti, corpore subtus maculis lateralibus albidio-virescentibus, antennarum epitulo fisco, pedice fulvo-hirto. ♀

Obs. Mesosternum parum porrectum latissimum (figs. 3 a, 3 b). Long. corp. lin. 9½. Received by F. Parry, Esq. in a collection formed by — Mearns, Esq., near Darjeeling, an invalid station in the Himalayan mountains, near the Nepaul frontier, about 50 miles from Dhawalagiri, the highest mountain in the world. It is very closely allied to the *Macronota dives*, G. and P. Mon. Cet. p. 314, pl. 61, fig. 6, which is from the coast of Malabar and which seems to be identical with the *Coilodera penicillata*, Hope's Synops. Nep. Col. (Zool. Misc. p. 25.)

Macronota Rafflesiana, W. (Plate 28, fig. 4.)—Nigra opaca, capite parum emarginato, prothorace elytris multo angustiori subhexagono laud sulcato, linea tenui albida cum margine antico et lateribus parallela angulos posticos laud attingente; elytris basi latis postice attenuatis, ad suturam vix sulcatis; nigris basi maculaque media in singulo rufis, linea tenui albida ad marginem scutelli, duabus transversis mediis aliterisque duabus subapicalibus punctisque nonnullis (magnitudine variis) lateralibus albidis; segmentis abdominis (supra visis) albidio marginatis, corpore subtus albidio nigroque vario. ♀
Long. corp. lin. 8½; lat. humer. lin. 4½. Inhabits Sumatra; Sir S. Raffles. In Mus. Soc. Zool. London. Nearly allied to *M. Malabariensis*, Gory and Perch, Mon. Cet. p. 320, pl. 63, fig. 3, which is described as a native of Ceylon.

Macronota tristis, Horsfield, MSS. (Plate 28, fig. 5.)—Nigro-virescens nitidissima, clypeo parum emarginato, antice sulcato punctato, palpis longis, (5 a, maxilla) prothorace angusto, lateribus deflexis et punctatis, margine antico in medio valde elevato, dorso vix sulcato; elytris ad basin prothorace fere duplo latioribus, sutura valde sulcata humeris elevatis, lateribus rugose punctulatis, singulo in medio spatio circulari parum impresso oblique striolato, pedice striolato, pedibus longioribus, coxis posticis valde promiuentibus; corpore subtus concolore lateribus striato-punctulatis; mesosterno brevi rotundato; (figs. 5 b, 5 c;) unguibus onychiis distinctis (fig. 5, d).

Long. corp. fere lin. 15. ♀. Inhabits Java. In the collection of the East India House, formed by Dr. Horsfield, to whom I am indebted for an opportunity of describing this fine and singular species.

Macronota vittigera, Hope (Proc. Ent. Soc. July 1841). (Plate 28, fig. 6.)—Nigra nitida, clypeo valde emarginato, linea aurantia media e margine antico per prothoracem et scutellum ducta, prothorace vix sulcato, postice fere elytrorum latitudine, aurantio marginato; elytris versus suturam profunde impressis uigris lineato-punctatis, singulo vitta aurantia parum curvata, e basi fere ad apicem extensa, corpore subtus nigro nitido lateribus aurantio maculatis, pedice maculis duabus magnis aurantiis; pedibus brevibus, dentibus tibiarum anticarum brevibus, mesosterno longo porrecto apice acuto (figs. 6 d, 6 e,—6 a mandible, 6 b maxilla, 6 c mentum).

Long. corp. lin. 13½. ♀. Inhabits the Mysore district of India. In the collection of the Rev. F. W. Hope.

This species makes a very near approach to the genus *Lomaptera* in several respects, especially the deeply emarginate clypeus, porrected mesosternum, &c.